

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

O. H. P. STEWART, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did a good day's work for private claimants yesterday, having passed upward of sixty bills for their individual relief.

The House of Representatives passed an important bill, remodeling the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. It will, according to what Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, said concerning it, reform abuses which have too long existed in the two branches of that business abroad. Under it, no man not a citizen of the United States can act as consul, which is not prohibited under the present arrangement.

The House rejected the bill further to extend for seven years the patent of Colonel Colt for his improvement in firearms.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

It is known to the country that, several weeks ago, the Senate confirmed the appointment by the President of the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge as Minister to Spain. Yesterday, this gentleman stated in the House of Representatives that the position was never solicited by him, and that he even did not know that Mr. Soule had resigned until his nomination had been sent to the Senate. But that, after mature reflection and consultation with friends, he had come to the conclusion to decline the honor, at the same time appreciating this mark of confidence of the President and the manner in which it was conferred.

THE "AMERICAN ORGAN"—THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The *American Organ*, of this city, has cultivated the South with assiduous tenderness. Indeed, it has addressed itself almost entirely to that section of the country. It has expressed the strongest pro-slavery sentiments and spoken with much rancor of the Abolitionists. It has time and again declared that between Abolitionism and Know-nothingism there was no sympathy, no alliance; and has endeavored to convince the South that between the two there is an impassable gulf. But cherished fancies are often dispelled by rude unyielding facts, and fervid rhetoric is often answered by relentless and inexorable figures. So has it been with the fancies and the rhetoric of the *Organ*.

The election of General Wilson to the United States Senate, by the Know-nothing Legislature of Massachusetts, aided by the Abolition sentiments recently expressed by him, has attracted the attention of the whole country, and shown, beyond all doubt, the close alliance between Northern Abolitionism and Northern Know-nothingism. The thing was so plain, palpable, and barefaced, that we did not doubt that it would draw forth the thunders of the *Organ's* wrath. We remembered its expressions of loyal attachment to the institutions of the South and its hot denunciations of Abolitionists, and these memories led us to hope that, like the *New York Herald*, (another Know-nothing paper) it would condemn the foul alliance.

But we have been disappointed. It has not even been discreetly dumb. In its issue of Thursday last, it undertakes to defend the election of Senator Wilson. It commences its defense by alluding to the recent platform promulgated by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, and charges that their platform is more abolition in its character than the sentiments of General Wilson. It accuses the Democratic press of passing over this platform in silence, and being too unsound, too corrupt, and too timid to publish the Ohio resolutions, and express dissent from them. It even makes this assumption the basis of an argument intended to prove—that an alliance between Democracy and Abolitionism.

We, and the *Organ* will, no doubt, be frank enough to own it, called attention to the Ohio platform so soon as it was promulgated, and expressed our decided disapprobation of the resolutions in it that related to slavery. We know of no Democratic paper, hereabouts, save one, that has given any manner of countenance to those resolutions. That one is the *Washington Union*. Whether the *Union* intended its silence for approbation, is not for us to say. It would be charitable to suppose that its passing over these resolutions in silence, and altogether suppressing the most objectionable one (which the *Organ* charges) were rather the indications of disapproval and mortification, than of acquiescence.

But, while we disapprove altogether, as we have repeatedly said, of the resolution to which the *Organ* refers, we altogether reject the interpretation placed on it by that paper. It is not, in any sense, an Abolition resolution. Indeed, taken in its connection with other resolutions in the platform, on the same subject, it amounts to nothing more than a timid attempt at mystification. We can approve of nothing short of the absolute and unqualified recognition of all the rights of the States of this Union. But we do not hesitate to declare it as our opinion, that this Ohio platform goes infinitely farther in its declarations in favor of slavery than any Whig or Know-nothing convention in the North will dare to go.

It becomes the *Organ* to chide Democratic journals for suppressing the Ohio resolutions, (in which it is mistaken,) when it absolutely suppresses the speech, the Abolition speech, made by General Wilson only a few days ago. Instead of publishing the rank Abolition lecture of Mr. Burlingame, and the remarks of General Wilson, in which he endorsed every word of that lecture, the *Organ* is guilty of the disingenuousness of quoting from the Boston *Bea*, "the organ of the American party in Massachusetts," an article which says, among other things:

"The views of General Wilson are those of a States Rights man. He is a strict constitutionalist, and would not meddle or interfere with the institutions of Georgia or Louisiana, any more than he would tamely submit to an interference with those of Massachusetts."

timents, General Wilson or the Boston *Bea*? Is it not due to candor, due to the South, for those institutions the *Organ* expresses great admiration, that the remarks of General Wilson and not the remarks of the *Bea*, should be published in its columns? The *Organ* stultifies the new Senator. It refuses to be guided by his expressions and chooses those of the Boston *Bea*.

We are mortified to find that a paper professing so much attachment to the Constitution, to the rights of the States, and to the institutions of the Southern States should withhold from its readers, the real and the expressed sentiments of a prominent member of its order. It is a poor compliment to the *Organ's* new Senator, to treat him as an idiot, pass over his speech and take the Boston *Bea* as his mouth piece. It is unjust to the South. It is unjust to its readers, unjust to itself. Among other things Mr. Burlingame says in his lecture:

"If asked to state specifically what he would do, he would answer: 1st, repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d, repeal the fugitive slave law; 3d, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th, abolish the inter-State slave trade; next he would declare that slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; he would then put the government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom, by which he meant that a bright-eyed boy of Massachusetts should have as good chance for promotion in the army as a boy of one of the first families in Virginia."

At the conclusion of this harangue, Hon. Henry Wilson, the newly elected Know-nothing United States Senator, was vociferously called for. He responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen.—This is not the time nor the place for me to utter a word. You have listened to the eloquence of my young friend, and here to-night I endorse every sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in majorities or in minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and die with unflinching hostility to slavery on every point. I make no compromise anywhere, at home or abroad; I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments to advance my own personal interests, to advance party interest, or to meet the demands of any State or section of our country. I hope to be able to maintain, on all occasions, these principles; to comprehend in my affections the whole country and the people of the whole country; and when I say the whole country, I want everybody to understand that I include in that term Massachusetts and the North. This is not the time for me to detain you. You have called on me most unexpectedly, to say a word, and, having done so, I will retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion."

Such is the man that the *Organ* and the Boston *Bea*, would palm off upon the South as "a strict constructionist," and of whom the *Organ* says, "The South then has nothing to fear from the election of General Wilson."

If Know-nothingism is to be propagated by such means, Know-nothingism is dead. The *Organ* promised to condemn abolitionism. Is this its condemnation? It promised to condemn northern know-nothingism, if it should ally itself with abolitionism. Is this its condemnation? It said repeatedly, that the Know-nothings had agreed to sink the question of slavery. Is this what it calls sinking it? Where are all its fair promises?

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

The instructions recently received by Senators Cass and Stuart from the legislature of Michigan, have brought from the *tapie* a question which has not much occupied the popular mind for many years. It seldom happens that there is any real disagreement between the senator and his legislature, that an obedience to instructions is, generally, but an expression of his individual views. But it does sometimes happen that this is not the case, and, therefore, behooves us to examine into this alleged power, which in former times created so much sensation in the political world. In expressing our views, we are conscious that we run counter to one of the favorite dogmas of many members of our party, and that we thus lay ourselves open to the charge of opposition to the principles of Democracy. But it is our custom to speak the truth, at all hazards; nor can Democracy, properly understood, be inimical to our views.

We regard government as the result of a compromise between the various individuals subjected to its control—not as the weapon by which a dominant majority may inflict wounds of a fatal character upon a hopeless, defenseless minority. Power is already with the many. Government is the wholesome check to the abusive exercise of that power. So far, then, from Government being made to support majorities, its mission is to restrain them. Its fundamental idea is to protect rather than to aggrandise; to check usurpation rather than to aid aggression. One of the most efficient means of attaining these objects is by the representative feature of our Government. A representative is not the mere speaking trumpet of the majority that placed him in power—the puppet which can only move at the will of those who pull the secret string which controls it. He is the representative of the people, the whole people, the promoter of their interests, the defender of their rights. The power of the majority is sufficiently recognized by their choice of the representative, while the rights of the minority are also regarded by an untrammelled man. Any other view of representative power would result in representation being merely a matter of convenience, adopted to prevent the trouble and expense attendant upon mammoth meetings of the people. The two Senators from a State might with propriety be compared to the two hands of the clock, blindly obeying the instructions of the pendulum and machinery within—ignorant and regardless of the information which they convey to the world. Such a system would illustrate, in all its power, the sarcasm of Mirabeau, who with a bitter irony claimed instructions for the benches on the ground that they had as much power as his members.

Taking the view which we have suggested, that representation is but the compromise established by Government between the power of the majority and the rights of the minority, we think, the whole difficulty is solved. The power of the majority, unquestionable in principle, but always dangerous in exercise, is thus exhausted in the choice of a representative. The rights and interest of the whole constituent body are then committed to the hands of the representative who must honestly support them according to the dictates of his own judgment. If, in answer to this view,

it is objected that too much power is thus vested in the representative, we rejoin that this objection is overcome by the system of term tenure. And such was the manifest design of this system, fixing a term of years for the representative, at the expiration of which he must return to the body of his constituents to receive their plaudit, or to suffer their disapprobation. And this view suggests another, important in its connection with this subject. If the Senator is nothing more than the automation of the Legislature of his State, why prescribe a term of six years for his office? He may be removed at any time, by instructions, which he is unable to obey, and in consequence of which he must resign. If then the power to remove is thus practically vested in the legislature, at any time, and under any circumstances, why is not the power to re-elect, without the formality of an election? Why fix a period in the Constitution at which the legislature may change the Senatorial representative when under the system which we are combating, they possess that power at any time?

At another period in our political history, when this question of instruction was one of practical interest to the whole country, an attempt was made by a distinguished Virginian, whose memory still lives, revered by his descendants, and honored by his country, to justify the right of instruction on a popular and plausible ground. He contended that, according to the received theory of our government, the Senate was a Congress of sovereign States, the senators were ambassadors of those sovereigns, and thus liable to their instructions, and compelled to obey them. The view was plausible, and was received with approbation; but it falls before the test of scrutiny. We yield to none in devotion to the principles of States Rights. Our record is clear in this respect, as even our opponents will testify. But we see a great difference between a Congress of nations and a Senate of confederated States. It is true that both bodies hold their power from the sovereigns whom they respectively represent. But in the first case, the power is granted directly by instructions for the time. In the last case, the power is granted indirectly through the federal Constitution. The first is temporary. The second is perpetual. The first dies with the specific object which summoned it. The second lives as long as the form of government which it represents. But if these points of difference fail to strike the mind of others with the full force with which they have impressed our own minds, there remains one prominent difference which must be conclusive. If, in a Congress of nations, any one sovereign member refuses to comply with the propositions of the rest, she is not bound by their conclusions. If, in the Senate of the United States, the two senators from any one State are in a minority, then the sovereign whom they represent is, by her own constitutional stipulation, bound to acquiesce in the decision of the rest.

There is, therefore, a material difference between a mere temporary Congress of nations convened for a specific object, and a constitutional Senate of States organized to aid in carrying out the objects of a confederation designed to be perpetual.

We have dwelt more at length upon this view, because of the importance which still attaches to it in the minds of many. We do not fear that we are assuming, on this subject, an attitude of hostility to the true principles of Democracy. True Democracy consists not in a blind obedience to the will of a majority, but in a common protection of the rights of all. It is the government of the people, not of a majority of the people—and that form of government which tends most to emancipate a minority from the thralldom of "King Numbers," approaches nearest to a pure Democracy. We have no doubt that the view of this subject which we have attempted to present, is consistent with the true idea of free government—that it would secure to the majority the fair exercise of their legitimate power in the choice of their representatives, and ensure to the minority, as far as possible, the protection of their rights and the promotion of their interests, by an untrammelled man.

The *New York Herald* of the 8th inst. contains a long article on the subject of the recent election of Senator Seward, from which we make the following short extract:

"In the Senate five Know-nothings voted for Seward, and his majority was five. A Know-nothing majority. In the Assembly his majority was twelve; but had the seven Know-nothings voting for him opposed him, there would have been a majority against him of two. Thus the vote of each house and the election of Seward were decided by Know-nothing votes."

From the *Fredericksburg Herald*.
Letter from Maj. O. M. Crutchfield.

We received the following letter, just as we were going to press, from Maj. Crutchfield, in response to an inquiry made of him as to his willingness to accept a nomination, by the American Party, for the office of Governor, should it be tendered:

GREEN BRANCH, Spotsylvania Co.,
February 4, 1855.

To the Editors of the *Va. Herald*:
I observe in your paper of the 2d inst., received on yesterday, "A Card," copied from the *Richmond Whig*, addressed to myself, under date of the 27th ult., purporting to be from "A Friend and a Democrat." I had rather that my "anonymous" friend, like others who have addressed me privately some similar communications, had given his name, and with due respect for him, I should not notice his card; but, under attending circumstances, it may be due myself to do so, by briefly saying that I could not, in good faith, and with honor to myself, "accept a nomination for Governor of Virginia, if tendered you by the American organization of the State." I intend to vote for the nominees of the Staunton Convention.

I will be obliged by your giving this an insertion in the next issue of the *Herald*.
Respectfully, your ob't serv't.
O. M. CRUTCHFIELD.

Miss Maria Cummings, of Massachusetts, whose "Lamp-lighter" has had a larger popularity than any novel of modern times, except "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has a new work in preparation. She is passing the winter in New York.

Snow in Chicago.—The Chicago Democrat of Wednesday last says:

"The roofs of some of the stores on Lake street, manifested symptoms of breaking down yesterday. On some of the flat ones, with higher buildings on either side, the snow is from three to five feet deep. The weight is consequently very heavy, and they should be looked to before a thaw."

Valentines, Valentines.—A large assortment just received and for sale by W. C. ZANTZINGER, Adjoining Kirkwood House.

Gentlemen in want of good fitting Dress Shirts of superior pattern and style can be accommodated by BUTT & HOPKINS, Temple of Fashion, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Longworth's Native Wines and Brandy.—I have just received, and keep constantly on hand, Sparkling and Dry Catawba, the best of the kind, and also the purest and finest of the grape, and pronounced to be the most wholesome beverage in use. B. J. ST. AGENT, N. B. Special Agent for all kinds of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 51 Pennsylvania Avenue, Jan. 30—2aw3m

Stationers' Hall, adjoining Kirkwood House. Dec 16—2aw3m

Gentlemen's Dress Shirts, of best quality. A large assortment, at the lowest market prices, constantly on hand. WALL & STEVENS, 322 Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall. Jan 5

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Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, February 9, 1855.

No. 67. Jos. Jasig, et al., plaintiffs in error vs. Jas. Brown, et al., trustees, &c.

The argument of this case was continued by Messrs. Mervin and Lord for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Bartlett for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

The Railway Advocate tells the following good story at the expense of one of the "upper ten" of New York:

Mr. —, is one of the "merchant princes" of the Empire city, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions of the Fifth avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day, he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms, with assiduous floor and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner. On his return home, he was asked if he had seen Mr. So-and-so?

"Oh yes," was the reply.
"What is he doing now?"
"Well, when I saw him he was keeping a nigger boarding house on the Fifth avenue."

From the *New Orleans Picayune*.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Once more, despite of the funereal and treasonable intervention of the Abolitionists, the majesty of the law has vindicated itself in one of the Northern States, and a new rebuke has been administered to traitors who would oppose the course of the laws.

In the District Court of the United States, on the 22d inst., Booth, convicted of aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave, was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned one month, and Reynolds, as an accessory to the crime, two hundred dollars and an imprisonment of ten days.

It seems strange that the perpetrators of this class of outrages upon the Constitution and the laws of the land, professing, as they do, to be governed in their action by motives of religion and philanthropy, do not discern the fact that the infraction of the statute against this kind of robbery is equally a crime with that of breaking any other in the code. Stealing is stealing, and the taking what is not their own is the same thing, whether the theft be of a kind of property or another. Yet we have a class of thieves in the country who, maintaining among their fellows the position of respectable and consistent men—church goers, professing Christians, preachers and philanthropists—who make no scruple of breaking the eighth commandment, under the inspiration, as they pretend, of "higher law."

It is well that we have upright and conscientious judges in the land, who have the firmness to resist these attacks upon the laws, by men who should, and who do no better than to make them, and to administer to such the penalty provided for such offenses.

Some other interesting trials, growing out of the class of crimes, are about to come off in the United States of the Union, and we trust that the example set them by a Wisconsin jury and a Wisconsin court will not be lost upon them. It is our glory that the rights and interests of all the people of this country, in what State soever they may reside, are guaranteed the fullest protection in every State; and we look to Massachusetts to give the same assurance of her readiness to abide by this guarantee as has been given by Wisconsin, in the case alluded to.

Wendell Higginson, Theodore Parker, Wentworth Higginson, and other citizens of Massachusetts, are under indictment in the courts of that State for interfering, some by exciting and treasonable speeches, and others by their active co-operation with the mob, to prevent the arrest and removal of a fugitive slave from the land. That they did not succeed is attributable only to the fact that the municipal authority of the city of Boston, the civil and military power of the State of Massachusetts, and the force of that part of the United States army which happened to be located in that vicinity, were called into successful requisition to prevent it.

Their cases differ in no degree of criminality, so far as principle is concerned, from those of Booth and Reynolds. Shall not their punishment be as prompt, as signal, and as exemplary? If not, why not?

SOLEMNITIES OF AN OATH.—The February number of the *Knickerbocker* gets off the following, for the benefit of courts, lawyers, witnesses, &c.:

A correspondent in Ottawa County, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following "Scene in the Mayor's Court at Grand Rapids." Mayor Church presiding. Witness called up to be sworn by the clerk.

Clerk. "You do solemnly swear—"

Mayor. (in a dignified way.) Stop! The witness will hold up his right hand.

Clerk. The man has no right hand, your Honor.

Mayor. (with some asperity.) "Let him hold up his left hand then."

Clerk. "He has had the misfortune to lose his left hand also, as your honor will perceive."

Mayor. (savagely.) Tell him to hold up his right leg, if he cannot swear on his right hand."

Witness. (in a low, trembling voice.) Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved! (Witness sworn on one leg.)

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the original Virginia Military Land Warrant, No. 506, for 333 1/2 acres, issued on the 22d September, 1844, in the name of Anna Bronaugh, and the heirs of Lieutenant Austin Sandridge, for his service as lieutenant in the continental line, has been accidentally lost, and application will be made to the General Land Office, for the issue of a duplicate of said warrant, in accordance with the 4th section of the rules and regulations of said office dated November 26th, 1852.

For himself and the other heirs of Anna Bronaugh. No 29—cw3m

MRS. E. E. ALEXANDER can accommodate a few gentlemen with Board; or a Lady and Gentleman, on 1 street, between 6th and 7th, No. 592. The House is situated a short distance from the Patent Office and the Court House. No 10—4f

DUTCH HERRING.—15 kegs, 1854, Vollen. Holland. For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite the Centre Market. Dec. 23—1w

VISITING CARDS Printed at Short Notice, and Plates beautifully engraved in every style. W. C. ZANTZINGER, Adjoining Kirkwood House. Dec 7—2aw3m

\$10 REWARD.—Lost, from the baggage car, on Saturday, the 19th inst., one of the route between Philadelphia and Washington, a Gentleman's Overcoat, which was wrapped in a cloth bearing the name of residence and strapped with a leather strap; also, a new Leather Stry and Buckle from another trunk belonging to the same person. The advertiser considers this an occasion to represent to the owners and managers of the railroad, that on this route, for the comfort of passengers and security of baggage, an increased responsibility should be required of their agents.

A communication addressed to the office of National Intelligencer will be received, and on returning the article lost, the above reward will be paid. No 26—1f

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British and Russian Annexation.

There is a small party in England opposed to the present war, of which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, both distinguished Parliamentarians, are the leaders.

A recent public meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, and the extract we make below from his speech will show that while France and England denounce Russia for seizing upon the territory of another power, that both are guilty of the same charge:

"You have heard of Russia's having taken territories from various countries! Now, I will undertake to say, that for every square mile of territory Russia has taken from any Power by force of arms during the last one hundred and fifty years, we have taken five. I am glad to see you hear the statement with so much good humor, for we should have gone very far towards despotism in this country if a man was not listened to because he spoke the conscientious truth. (Hear, hear.) We are told, moreover, that Russia has been encroaching lately upon the Turkish Empire. I know it is so, the present Czar has had a very strong disposition to meddle with what was not his own. (Laughter.) Now, it is a singular fact, but a fact notwithstanding, that, during the present Czar's lifetime, he has not taken a slice of territory from Turkey, but one of the parties engaged in this war for the assertion of justice has taken a very large slice of the Turkish Empire during the lifetime of the Czar. We know that, in 1830, France seized upon Algiers, and has kept it ever since. We know that, Algiers was a Mohammedan dependency of Turkey, and I believe that, up to this moment, England has never recognized the right of France to Algiers by sending Consuls there, simply because the British government did not like to offend Turkey by recognizing the appropriation of her territory. (Hear, and laugh.) I know, too, my friend Mr. Baines will say, He will tell you that it is all very well for Mr. Cobden to talk in this way, but that two blacks do not make one white. Let me remind Mr. Baines that I set out with the position, taken by some persons, that we were the judges, and that the Czar was the criminal, and that we were doing Russia in the interest of all Europe and of the whole civilized world."

"I think, before we mount the judgment seat, it is necessary that we should have clean hands. I do not think a judge who was known himself to be given to pilfering as much as the culprit in the dock would be very likely to be sustained on the judgment seat by public opinion, or that he would be allowed to exercise his functions as a judge for a single day after his delinquency was discovered. (A laugh.) That is the predicament in which we place ourselves when we come to this argument of justice. We are taking a position in which the world does not recognize us. Be assured, gentlemen of the West Riding, that, however complacently we lay our hands upon our hearts, Heaven we are not as other men who invade and annex the territory of their neighbors. We are not as other men who, other nations, recollecting that we have possessed ourselves in India, during the last one hundred and fifty years, of the territory of a Mohammedan sovereign—the Great Mogul—containing a population of one hundred million or one hundred and fifty million—remembering what we have done with the Dutch at Cape, and what everybody else somewhere or other has done with the Dutch at Cape, and what everybody else somewhere or other has done with the Dutch at Cape, as the disinterested, just, and perfectly immaculate people we allege ourselves to be. They believe we are just another Russia, nothing better, nothing worse: we have taken territory where we thought it was worth having, and the parties who held it were not sufficiently strong to prevent our taking it. Now, what, in the conscience? What do only Russia does not acknowledge our authority as a judge, but that the rest of the world does not acknowledge it. That is our anomalous position."

"We islanders, with an intense amount of pride, arrogance, and conceit, which is common to all islanders, console ourselves with the thought that we are doing good in this case to execute justice upon a criminal, while the people of the continent and of America, believing this to be a struggle for territorial power—believing we are afraid that something will happen to our trade in the Black Sea, or to our Indian possessions—give us credit for every other motive than that pure abstract sense of justice, and that entire disinterestedness to which we lay claim. But in this case what is the criminal himself? Does he stand in such a position as the helpless man in the dock, who has been arrested for robbing, who is guarded by a couple of police officers, and in whose recapture, were he to attempt to escape, not only the whole audience in the court, but the whole public out of doors, would eagerly join?"

No, our position with regard to him is like that of a judge who has descended from his throne and fought his own battles with the criminal arraigned before him, who might not only dust the judge's wig and shake the powder out of it, but might bid fair to gain the mastery over him. (A laugh.) Now, that is our position with regard to Russia. [Cries of 'No,' 'No!'] Yes it is. Russia does not admit that we are the judges in this case, and does not submit to our authority. You see what a position we are in, offering to our interference; and I must say that the tone and spirit which we have manifested in carrying on the war is not of that calm, impartial, and placid description which one would expect to find in a judge sitting on the bench, and having confidence in his own authority."

We have used a good many strong terms, we have shown a good deal of passion in this matter, and I ask you to consider this question apart from all those high-sounding terms, which I believe to have no foundation at all in reality, and which the world certainly does not recognize. Take, for instance, the States of the continent. You would suppose that the King of Belgium would lean to the side of England, and would be as willing as any one to pronounce an opinion with respect to this question. Does he, in addressing his Parliament, say that England is exercising the functions of a judge, and call upon that to support us by the public opinion of that country? No; he tells his Parliament that a great war exists between three of the principal powers of Europe, and that they must preserve a strict neutrality. What says the representative of the people of the United States? He says with reference to this war, that it is the duty and the interest of the American government to observe a strict neutrality. Sweden and Denmark express similar views; and Switzerland, where surely there would be something like sympathy for freedom, declares this a war in which she will maintain a strict neutrality. What say Germany, Prussia, and Austria? They say that this is a war in which they are bound to maintain a strict neutrality. You want to enlist troops abroad to recruit your army, and to pay them out of your taxes for fighting your battles. Well, do the foreign governments grant passports to such recruits, to facilitate their passage to this country? No; everywhere they throw obstacles in your way, and they will not grant passports to your subjects who may desire to enlist in your service. Now, I ask, in the face of these facts, whether anybody will get up, here or elsewhere, and pretend that we have a right to assume in this case the position of an imbecile judge dealing with a guilty criminal?"

The "Picayune" tells Louis Napoleon is worn out by the anxieties of his position, and that he would give anything for a little nap?

"Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?"
"Ees, sah, he berry good farmer; he make two crops in one year!"
"How is that, Sambo?"
"Why, he sells his hay in the fall, and makes money once; den in the spring he sells all the hides of the cattle that die for want of hay and das make money twice?"

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES TIMES,
A Weekly Newspaper to be published in Washington City.

The undersigned, desiring soon to retire from the position he has for some time held as Superintendent of the United States Census, intends to devote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he has been the editor and proprietor, and to the publication in the City of Washington of a weekly newspaper with the above title.

The material for this paper will consist, in part, of selections or extracts from articles admitted into the REVIEW, but mainly of other original literary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneous matters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; literary and scientific sketches and essays upon leading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several large cities; the progress and prospects of crops; supply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of the country as shown by statistics, bringing down those of the National Census always to date.